JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1813.* [NO. 85.

Advertisement.

THE Bhoom Farm of Bantam having been abolished, Notice is hereby given, that the Export and Import Duties will in future be collected by an Officer of Government, under the immediate authority of the Resident.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Govt.*

BATAVIA, *Sept. 20, 1813.*

Advertentie.

DE Pagt van de Boom te Bantam afgeschaft zynde, Zo word mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de In-en-Uitgaande Regten aldaar voortaan zullen geheven worden door een Ambtenaar van het Gouvernement, onder het direct opzigt van den Resident.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. van het Govt.*

BATAVIA, den 20, Sept. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. C. van Ryck, has been appointed Agent to take charge of American Ships and Property, that has been detained or may hereafter be brought into the ports or places comprehended within the Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and all places in possession of the British in the Islands termed the Indian Archipelago, under the orders in Council of the 23d June 1812.

And the said Mr. G. C. van Ryck, having produced the powers and authority to that effect received by him from the Board of American Commissioners in London, he is authorized to act according thereto in all such ports and places aforesaid as are under this Government.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

BATAVIA, Sept. 23, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de Heer G. C. van Ryck, benoemd is geworden tot Agent om beslag te nemen van alle Americaansche Schepen en goederen die reeds aangehouden of hierna mogen binnen gebragt worden in de Havens of Plaatsen van de Eilanden Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca en alle de Plaatsen in Bezitting der Britten in de Eilanden genaamd de Indische Archipel, onder de orders in Rade van den 23 Juni 1812.

En de gezegde Heer G. C. van Ryck, de benoeming en authoriteit dien aangaande door hem ontfangen van den Raad der Americaansche Commissionaires in London, geproduceerd hebbende, zo word hy geauthoriseerd om ingevolge den inhoud van dien te handelen in alle Havens en Plaatsen boven vermeld de welke onder dit Gouvernement behoren.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY. *Secretaris van het Gouvernement.*

BATAVIA, den 23, Sept. 1813.

NOTICE.

PACKETS are open for England in the Honorable Company's extra ships *Lord Eldon* and *William Pitt.*

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Govt.*

BATAVIA, *Sept. 22, 1813.*

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT *WILL BE PUBLISHED*

At the Government Press, *MOLENVLIET,*

THE JAVA

Annual Directory FOR 1814.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java.

Public Societies and Institutions, Houses of Agency, Custom-house and Post Office Regulations, Lists of Shipping, Table of Coins, Weights and Measures, &c. &c. &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An alphabetical list of European Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers .... Sp. Dols. 4
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Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

OP DEN EERSTEN JANUARY 1814, ZAL TER GOUVERNEMENTS DRUKKERY

OP MOLENVLIET

Gepubliceerd worden

DE JAVASCHE JAARLYKSCHE

Directory of Almanak voor 1814.

INHOUDENDE complete en accurate lysten van de Civile, Militaire, Medicinale en Marine Etablissementen op het Eiland Java en dies Onderhorigheden, met exacte lysten van Zyne Majesteits en de Edele Compagnies Regimenten, dienende onder het Gouvernement van Java.

Publieke Societeiten, Instituten, Huisen van Negotie, de Reglementen van de In-en Uitgaande regten en van het Post-Kantoor, lysten der aangekomene en vertrokkene Schepen, Tafels van Munten, Gewigten en Maten, &c. &c. &c.

WAAR BY GEVOEGD ZAL WORDEN

Eene alphabetische lyst van Europische Ingezetenen, hun Beroep en plaatsen van Residentie.

TE ZAMEN GESTELD MET APPROBATIE VAN HET GOUVERNEMENT.

De prys voor Intekenaren is Sp. Mat. 4.
——— *Geene-Intek.* ——— 6.

De Intekening zal kunnen geschieden op de Drukkery, Molenvliet, en aan de Post-Kantoren te Samarang en Sourabaya.

TO BE HAD *AT MR. P. VERMEER'S,* NEW-PORT STREET,

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, *IMPORTED ON THE GREYHOUND,* FROM CALCUTTA.

N. B.—The FLOUR is from the last crop of Wheat, and ground in June last.

Advertentie.

BY *P. Vermeer*, in de Nieuw-poort-straat, is te bekomen voor contante betaling beste Nieuwe Meel, jongs aangebragt met Thee Greyhound van Calcutta.

BATAVIA, den 23, Sept 1813.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag, den 11de October, 1813.

VOOR het Provisie Magazyn in 't Casteel, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, van Tarwe, Zout-vleesch en Speck, en andere Provisien in vaten, ledige Water en Arak leggers, en wesmeer.

Op Dingsdag, den 12de Oct. 1813

IN het Armhuis, voor rekening van de Diacony, van Juwelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismeubelen, Kleederagien, Slaven, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag, den 13de Oct. 1813.

VOOR de Woning van *Jan Jurgen*, staande op de Grote Roea-Malacca, van Goud en Zilver werken, Wagens en Paarden, Smits en Koperslagers gereedscappen, Koper-werken, Manielsche trossen, Theer en Wesmeer.

Op Donderdag, den 14de Oct. 1813.

IN de Thuyn van *D. van Son*, staande op Molenvliet, van fraaye stoffen, zyde en krep Tjaals yvore Wayers, Flunell, witte zyde Koussen, Mans en Vrouwe Schoenen, extra fraaye geslepen agate Kralen, &a. voor Dames, enz.

Op Zaturdag, den 16de Oct. 1813.

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van de volgende vaste goederen, als:

Voor rekening des Boedels van wylen den Moor Ibrahim Sinu Marikan.

Zeker Erff, bebouwd met een stene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de west zyde van de Grote Rivier in 't blok Q. sub No. 12; belend ten westen met de Chitzerstraat, ten oosten met *Moentatra*, ten noorden met *Pak: Mohidin Bappa Sap*, en ten zuiden met *The Hingko.*—De brete en diepte vide meetbrief van den 31te September 1813, welke ten Vendu-kantoor te zien is.

Voor rekening van Johan Bauer.

No. 1. Zeker Erff, bebouwd met een stene Huys, Combuis, Dispens, Slave-vertrekken, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de oost zyde van de Grote Rivier, in 't blok Q 2. sub No. 59; belend ten westen met de Tygersgragt, ten oosten noorden en zuiden, met de Wed. *Luiz* of M j. *Cornelia Jans.*—De brete en diepte volgens koopbrief van den 8te April 1812: pag. 441.

2. Zeker stuk Thuyn-land, bebouwd met een Maccassaars Huis van planke met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, in het oosterveld, het 13de deel van het blok L. sub No. 98; belend ten noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten zuiden en westen met *Jacobus Jacobs*, en ten oosten met *M. G. Gerrits.*—De breedte en diepte volgens koopbrief van den 9de December, 1812: pag. 1105.

Voor rekening van Stephanus Bastiaans.

Zeker stuk Thuyn-land, thans bebouwd met een planke Maccassaars Huys op stene pilaaren, met pannen gedekt, benevens een bamboese huys met adap gedekt, staande en gelegen oostwaards buiten deze Stad, in het oosterveld het 1te deel van 't blok L. sub No. 30; belend ten zuyden met de Heere weg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten noorden met de Zee-strand, ten oosten met *Tjoa Bokseeng* en ten westen met *Lim Tiangsieuw*.—De brete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 5de October, 1813.

TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT, AT THE

COMMISSARIAT STORE

BATAVIA,

On Monday next, the 11th Instant.

A Quantity of old PROVISIONS, such as Europe, Bengal and American Beef and Pork, Hogg's Cheeks, Minsed Meat, Wheat, Flour, &c.

Also, a quantity of Spirit and Water-casks, and a large assortment of Cask Staves, of different sizes, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Friday, the 15th October, 1813,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON PRECISELY,

BY the Sequester of the Supreme Court of Justice, at the Stadt-House in Batavia, to the highest bidder for silver money, three large STONES, sent hither as rough Diamonds, but which will not be warranted as such.

The said Stones may be seen on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday next, at the House of the undersigned Sequester at Molenvliet, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon.

G. F. MEYLAN.

Op Vrydag den 15de October 1813.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, voor het Stad-huis te Batavia, 's morgens te elf uuren precies, aan den hoogsten bieder verkocht worden voor zilver geld, drie groote steenen, voor Riewe Diamanten, herwaard overgezonden, doch voor de echtheid van welke niet wordt ingestaan.

De gedachte steenen zullen op Maandag, Dingsdag en Donderdag aanstaanden, ten huize van voornoemde Sequester op Molenvliet, van 's morgens te negen tot 's namiddags te drie uuren, voor een ieder te zien zyn.

G. F. MEYLAN.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A HOUSE and PREMISES, situated out of Town, near the New-gate.

A HOUSE and GARDEN at Ryswick.

A HOUSE and GARDEN at Bidara Tjina, on the road to Buitenzorg, near Campong Maccassar.

For particulars apply to

J. VAN REENEN.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN HUIS, op de Voor-rey by de Nieuw-poort-straat.

Een THUIN gelegeen tusschen de Posten Rys-en Noordwyk.

Een LANDJE genaamd Bidara-tjina, geleegen aan de Oosterweg voor by Campong Maleyo.

Nader informatie by

J. VAN REENEN.

WANTED

FOR His Majesty's 59th Regiment at Weltevreden, a steady and respectable Man, as Messman;—security will be required.

For particulars enquire on or before the 1st of November, to Captain COCKBURN, 59th Regiment.

WELTEVREDEN, Oct. 5, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Burger *P. C. Weykert*, gelieve daar van opgaave te doen aan desselvs meede Executeur *L. C. Senff.* woonende op Kampong Bandaeg, van heeden af tot ultimo October.

Batavia den 5de October 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den oud Vaandrig der Papangers *Abdulla Louis*, gelieve daaryan binnen de tyd van een Maand opgave te doen aan *H. F. J. Salingre.*

Batavia den 9de October 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die vermeenen eenige bilyke pretentie te hebben op *Willem Meindert van Ysseldyk*, kunnen zich addresseeren voor Donderdag den 14de deezer by den ondergeteekende, zullende daarna geene betalingen hoegenaamt gedaan worden.

W. H. VAN YSSELDYK.

BATAVIA, den 9de Oct. 1813.

Advertentie.

BY *H. F. Lippe*, op de hoek van de Groote-rivier naast het Vendukantoor, zyn te bekomen Lakens in zoort, fyne Iseries, Chinasche Hoeden en Hammen, wit Nankeen, Parfumeeren, Toilet Spiegels, Ligt Bier en Hollandsche Azyn op bottels, en andere goederen meer.

Advertentie.

A. MARSCHALK, presenteerd uit de hand te koop deszelfs geprivilieerde Wagen verhuurdery, staande op de Voor-rey, waarvan de Inventaris dagelyks ten zynen huize te zien is.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen *M. A. Louis*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen voor ultimo October aanstaande, aan deszelfs Erfgenaam *M. A. Louis*.

BATAVIA, den 21. Sept. 1813.

Advertentie.

UIT de hand te Koop, een wel bezeilde Kotter, genaamd de HARMONIE, nevens deszelfs toebehoren, groot Vyf-entwintig Coyangs, leggende thans te Sourabaya, en gedistinceerd naar Batavia, zynde omtrend de Inventaris als de Prys, informatie te bekomen, te Samarang by de Heer *Klein*, te Sourabaya by de Heer *De Koock*, en te Batavia by de Heer *Hoogveld*.

Advertentie.

BY *P. Muller*, op het hoek van de Lepel-straat, is te bekomen Conjak Brandewyn en Bier op bottels, aangebragt met de LORD ELDON, Rum op vaten, Purgallon Sadels met toebehoren, Lakens, Glas-werken, Glaze-ruyten, Slaa-oly, Capertjes, Olyven en diverse Negotie goederen meer.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 9 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to pay to Captain Byers, Royal Artillery, the sum of Sonat Rupees Five Hundred per month, for the charge of the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Sourabaya, from the date at which he received charge thereof until he delivered over charge to Captain Harris.

Lieutenant Watson, 6th Volunteer Battalion is appointed Fort Adjutant of Fort Rotterdam, Macasser, from the date at which he took charge of that Appointment by Order of the Commandant, Captain Phillips.

The Deputy Military Pay Master General is directed to advance the sum of 2000 Spanish Dollars to Lieutenant Wetherall, Assistant Deputy Barrack-master General, on account of Repairs authorized to be constructed in the Barracks and Stables at Salatiga.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 1, 1813.

The General Order under date the relative to the provisional issue of Madeira Wine to Medical Officers in charge of Sepoy Corps is rescinded, and the following regulation in lieu thereof is to take effect from this date.

When the excess of expenditure of Surgeons in charge of Sepoy Corps serving on the Island of Java for European Medicines and Hospital Wine, surpasses by one-third the established Medicine allowance and stoppages, the surplus will be made good by Government.

When the Regimental Surgeon finds his expenditure is exceeding his receipts, he will give notice thereof to the Superintending Surgeon, or where there is no Superintending Surgeon present, the Senior Surgeon at the Station, or where such are not present, to the Commanding Officer of his Corps.—A Committee will then be formed before whom the Regimental Surgeon will verify on oath the amount of such excess, and the Committee will transmit to Government, through the regular channel, a report in writing, on the correctness of his charges and the necessity for having incurred them.

With a view to afford to Surgeons of Native Corps, every reasonable accommodation, they will be furnished with Hospital Wine and Europe Medicines at the Bengal rates, a proportionate per centage being added to the invoice prices to cover their freight.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, *October* 6, 1813.

Major General Gillespie, Commander of the Forces, being about to proceed to Bengal, all Communications in the Military Department will be made direct to Government through the Deputy Adjutant General until further Orders.

Captain Byers is permitted to accompany Major General Gillespie to Bengal, and Major Colebrooke, Deputy Quarter Master General, will take charge of the office of Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces until further Orders.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, OCTOBER 6, 1813.

The Batta and Allowances for July and advance of Pay for August, 1813, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 10th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1813.

The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia opened this day, pursuant to notice,

BEFORE

H. W. MUNTINGHE, Esq.—*President*,
P. v. H. CAPPELHOFF, and G. H. DEWITT, .. *Esqrs.* } *Members.*

Several trials took place on this, as well as on the following days, the particulars of which we hope to be able soon to lay before our Readers.

On Saturday the 2d Instant, the following interesting trial came on, the very first of the kind which has occurred on this Island upon the last Slave Act made in England, and subsequently introduced here by Proclamation.

Edward Studd, late 3d Mate of the country ship *Troubridge*,

Innes Fernando, Gunner, and *Augustino DaCosta*, lately serving on board the same ship, were put to the Bar.

The under-mentioned Jury, composed of English and Dutch Gentlemen, were sworn, viz.

PHILIP SKELTON, Esq. *Foreman*,

J. M. Van Beusechem,	D. J. Papet,
J. C. Boswell,	T. Wardleworth,
W. Watt,	T. Sloane,
J. Van Reenen,	F. Alberti, and
F. Bredero,	B. Lippe, Esquires.
G. A. Reinking,	

The Act of Accusation was read, charging "that the Prisoner, *Edward Studd*, lately acting as third Mate of the ship *Troubridge*, did on the 23d day of August last, at Samarang, on the Island of Java, a place under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Batavia, order and require *Innes Fernando*, the Gunner of that ship, to remove, carry away, and convey from on board her to the Town of Samarang, a certain female person, native of the Island of Borneo, named *Mina*, to sell her as a slave for whatever sum he could get, and to bring the money arising from such sale to him *Edward Studd*. The Act of Accusation further charged, that the Prisoner *Studd* did embark, or cause to be embarked on board a boat belonging to the Troubridge, the person above-named, for the purpose of being conveyed on shore at Samarang, and of being there sold in the manner above-stated. That the Prisoner *Innes Fernando*, did accordingly, together with the other Prisoner *Augustino DaCosta*, (who was said to have known well the circumstances,) proceed with the girl in question, and then and there did actually offer her for sale as a slave.—Which Acts of *Studd*, as well as of *Fernando* and *DaCosta*, (who were charged to have been aiding and assisting on the occasion), being contrary to the provisions of a certain Act of the British Parliament, made in England in the 51st year of the present reign, and subsequently introduced into, and ordered to be enforced in this Island by Proclamation of the 5th Feb. 1813, (and now accordingly actually in force therein,) the Advocate Fiscal concluded and charged, that the Prisoners were guilty of Felony, and a crime against the existing laws and peace of this country," &c.

The Prisoners by their Pleas severally admitted the facts stated in the Act of Accusation, *but nevertheless denied the criminal guilt thereof.*

In which state of the process, in conformity with the 32d article of the Regulations, for the manner of proceeding in Criminal Cases, this plea of the Prisoners, as involving a point of Law, was brought to issue between them and the Adjunct Advocate Fiscal, as Public Prosecutor; but the Court after hearing the arguments adduced on the occasion, having overruled the same, the trial was ordered to be proceeded on in the same manner, as if the Prisoners had put themselves on their defence by a general denial, and pleaded *Not Guilty*, in pursuance of the 33d article of those Regulations.

The Adjunct Advocate Fiscal, Mr. Young, then opened the case and addressed the Jury, by observing that he rose in compliance with his duty as Public Prosecutor, however unpleasant the task might be to his feelings in the present instance, to submit to them a few observations upon the case of the unfortunate Individuals, who stood at the bar upon their trials—Much as it was to be lamented, that such a discussion should take place, or that such a case should have occurred, being the first of the kind brought to public notice; it was yet absolutely necessary that due effect should be given to the established Laws, in which the public were so deeply interested, and a relaxation of which could not but be attended with dangerous consequences.—The charge against the Prisoners was founded upon an Act of the British Parliament passed in the 51st year of the present Reign, making it felony in all subjects of Great Britain, or of the Colonies and Territories in Asia, Africa or America, under the Government of either His Majesty, or the East India Company, carrying away or removing from, or importing or bringing into, any place whatsoever, any person as a Slave, or for the purpose of being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as such, or even embarking on board of any vessel or boat, any such person, for any of those purposes, as well as various other acts enumerated in that statute, such as navigating, fitting out and employing vessels, on voyages having for their object the traffic in Slaves—a traffic justly condemned by the British Legislature, as repugnant to the principles of justice and humanity: and the punishment annexed to such offences, as well with reference to the parties immediately concerned as principals, as their aiders and assistants, was transportation for a period not exceeding 14 years, or imprisonment and hard labour, for a period not exceeding 5, nor less than 3 years, at the discretion of the Court before whom the offenders might be tried.—The operation of this act, according to its express words, was general and extensive, and it took in every possible case of a transgression in any part of the world, which could be committed by British-born, or other subjects residing under the protection of the British Government.—But it had been particularly adopted in this Island, by the Government Proclamation of the 5th February 1813, thereby making it a part, and ingrafting it in the body, of our Colonial Law.—Having stated the groundwork of the present prosecution, and shewn that the act of the 51st was in full force in this Island, he next proceeded to point out, in what particulars it was, that the Prisoners were charged to have offended against it, and by their so doing had made themselves liable to the penalties announced by the British Legislature.—For which purpose, he had only to recapitulate the facts stated in the act of accusation which they had heard read; namely, that *Edward Studd* did, on the 23d August last, embark, or cause to be embarked, on a boat belonging to the Troubridge, in charge of the Prisoner, *Innes Fernando*, a female Native of Borneo, for the purpose of being imported into Samarang as a slave, and of being there sold as such; that *Fernando*, with the other Prisoner *Augustino DaCosta*, did accordingly proceed with, and actually offer her for sale as a slave at Samarang.—Upon which the two last Prisoners were immediately taken up by the Police, and they, as well as Studd, bound over to take their trials at Batavia.—By this conduct, on the part of Studd, as also of the other two Prisoners, who were aiding and assisting each other, as proved by their confessions before the Magistrate, by a certificate under the hand of *Studd*, and as would be further proved by other collateral evidence of Witnesses *in Judicio*, it was insisted on the part of the Prosecution that all the Prisoners were guilty of felony, within the meaning of the first clause of the act; and the verdict of the Jury he trusted, would bear him out in this conclusion.—With merely this simple statement he would have contented himself, being reluctant to trespass on the time of the Jury unnecessarily; but impelled by the obligations of duty, which in every Public Servant must be considered as paramount to individual inclination, he felt himself called upon, with reference to the line of Defence which it appeared was intended to be adopted, (lest the prosecution should fail and Public Justice suffer from omission or want of due energy on the part of its Officers,) to submit a few further remarks for the candid consideration of the Jury, in order that they might, in their deliberations on the case, have present to their minds all its different bearings.—The first plea which he understood was intended to be set up by the Prisoners, was that of their being unacquainted with the Provisions of the Act in question. To rebut which, he scarcely needed to submit, that the *Plea of Ignorance* (which had long ago been exploded), could not avail a criminal, for it was the duty of every subject, who claimed and lived under, the benefit and protection of the Laws, to make himself acquainted with them, as much as it was the duty of the Legislature to make them.—Obedience was the inseparable consequence of Protection; and if ignorance of that, which every one might know, were to be admitted as a legal excuse in favor of an individual, criminals might escape with impunity, and the Laws of a country be rendered a dead letter.—In the present instance, he begged to observe, that the restrictions respecting slavery were not new; they had been imposed by a former act of the British Legislature, and it was in consequence of their having been often evaded, that the last statute was made to effectuate and confirm (under severer penalties, and making its operation more extensive) what had before been enacted;—viz. on the 14th May, 1811. The date of their introduction here was so long ago as the 5th of February 1813; so that sufficient time, it must be allowed, had elapsed for their general manifestation in these parts—The Plea therefore of ignorance, could not possibly give any indemnity to, or screen an offender from the consequences of a crime, and upon this trial could not be submitted, be safely admitted.—Then, as to the other grounds of defence, he would consider the case of the two native Prisoners apart from that of Studd.—It appeared that they were acting in a secondary capacity; that the Prisoner Fernando being the Gunner of the ship, of which he (Studd) was 3d Mate, & immediately under his orders, was desired by him to take the Girl on shore, and sell her at Samarang, which he accordingly attempted to do by offering her for sale, and that the Prisoner, *DaCosta*, who was the Captain's Steward, at the request of *Fernando*, knowing the circumstances, voluntarily accompanied him, and was giving his assistance upon the occasion.—Even this conduct of the two Prisoners, he contended, was within the meaning of the clause of the act he had referred to, and clearly made them liable to its penalties in respect of their aiding and assisting, as much as if they were the immediate principals.—Much room however existed, eventually for the Court, in passing judgment, to exercise the discretion given to it by the Legislature, as to the *quantum* of punishment to be awarded against them, humanely considering the particular circumstances of their case.—But as to that infatuated man Studd, it were much to be wished that some mitigating or alleviating circumstances had existed, to entitle him to a favorable consideration.—So far from that however, every feature seemed an aggravation of the other, throughout the whole of his conduct. He had stated on his examination before the Magistrate "that he was induced to do what he did, with the view of providing the girl with a comfortable home, as she appeared to be a very weak and silly creature, incapable of taking care of herself, and that it was his intention, had she been sold, to have given her the money."—With this statement he contrasted the account of *Fernan-*

do, who on his examination declared, he was ordered to sell the girl for what he could get, and to do what with the money? Why, to bring it to him.—Which of the two stories was probable, the jury would judge. The very reasons he stated for wishing to sell the unfortunate girl who was placed under his special care and protection ought, in the mind of every humane man, to have prevented him from doing it.—And as to providing her with a comfortable home, she was not likely to have been much bettered in that respect; for, if *DaCosta* was to be believed, he had declared on his examination that the place they went to in the first instance, on shore, with this weak and silly creature, was a house of ill fame.—How could such a provision as this have proved a comfort to this friendless, hapless woman, in a strange country, without a Protector or Parent to direct her conduct, which would rather have plunged her into a worse situation, and perhaps into a labyrinth of inextricable misery!—The act of Parliament had made no distinction, between the case of a person attempted to be imported and sold as a slave, *who had been a slave before*, and that of a *free person*, though in conscience a difference must be allowed in point of moral guilt; for nothing could be so bad as to attempt to sell the liberty of a fellow creature not a slave, to bereave him of his freedom, and to force him into slavery.—This unfortunate girl, as admitted by all, was not a slave, and therefore the act of the Prisoner, besides being an offence against Positive Law, was a crime against the Laws of Nature and of Liberty. —That a Briton, supposed by his birth, education and habits, to be well qualified to judge of the genuine value of liberty, the watchword of the nation,—that great right which was secured to them by Magna Charta, and the Habeas Corpus Act, emphatically styled "The Bulwark of British Liberty," should have been concerned in such a transaction was a matter of astonishment, and naturally creative of the most melancholy sensations.—Liberty, that inestimable blessing, ought to be, and was universally held sacred in every civilized Country, inasmuch as it was a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the gifts of God to man, at his creation, when he endowed him with the faculty of free will.—It was so deeply implanted in our constitution and rooted even in our soil, that a slave of a negro, the moment he landed in England, fell under the protection of the Laws; and it was a just observation that the air of England was too pure for a slave to breathe in.—On this favorite theme he would not expatiate, since it was so well-known to those whom he had the honor of addressing. He however begged leave to observe, that the offence of Kidnapping, had been always a crime against the common Law of England, which consisted in the forcible abduction or stealing of a man, woman, or child from their native Country, and its punishment, without any positive statutes, was imprisonment, fine and pillory.—Nor was this to be wondered at, for the Jewish Law, we were told, had punished such crimes capitally, and it was to be found in Holy Scripture, in the book of Exodus, "That he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, shall surely be put to death."—In a word, to deprive a fellow-creature of his liberty, and to fix on him the yoke of slavery, was an offence so contrarient to the vital principles of Justice and Humanity, that he knew of no other which could be set in competition with it, and which more loudly called for example. With these observations he concluded, and had no doubt, at the end of the trial, that the Jury would be found faithfully to have performed their important duty.

The first witness called was Captain *Humphreys*, of the Ship Troubridge, who stated that when at Sambas, at which place a Detachment of Troops were taken on board, two females whom he considered as Camp Followers, were brought by order of Mr. *McLeod*, an Officer in the Military Service; but as they remained always below in the vessel he did not see or take any notice of them, and even now should not be able to recognize their features if he saw them.—It was not before the 22d August, after he had arrived at Samarang, when he called at the Magistrate's, that he was informed of one of those females having been brought on shore, and that an attempt had been made to sell her as a slave.—He was entirely ignorant, however, as to the circumstances attending that attempt, or whether any of the Prisoners were concerned in it.

The second witness for the Prosecution was *Mina*, who appeared to be of the age of fourteen years—She was interrogated by the Adjunct Fiscal on the part of the Prosecution.

Question—What is your name?

Answer—Mina.

Q. Where was you born?

A. At Sambas.

Q. How did you come on this Island?

A. I do not know.

Q. Were you at Samarang some time ago?

A. Yes.

Q. Who brought you to Samarang?

A. I do not know.

Q. What happened to you there?

A. They intended to sell me.

Q. Who are the persons that intended to sell you?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know the Prisoners now here in Court?

A. No.

It was not possible to obtain any clear account, or further information from this person, who appeared utterly ignorant, every means of persuading her to give her evidence freely and fully having failed.—

The Fiscal next produced and read the following certificate:—

"This is to certify that the bearer is "authorized to dispose of this slave girl "to any person that may wish to purchase "her."—22d August, 1813.

E. STUDD."

The same being shewn to Captain *Humphreys*, he declared, to the best of his belief, the signature to be that of the 1st Prisoner Studd; which the Prisoner himself also acknowledged.

In this state of the evidence the Adj. Advocate Fiscal addressed the Court, observing that the only Proofs transmitted by the Magistrate of Samarang, and which was in *his* power, had been laid before them —with respect to which he remarked, that the Certificate of the Prisoner Studd, as proved by Capt. *Humphreys* and admitted by himself, acknowledging the fact of his having ordered a girl to be sold, (tho' the identity of the person could not be proved from the unwillingness or total ignorance of the girl as observable in Court, and the unfortunate want of recollection as to that particular in Captain *Humphreys*), ought to be taken as Evidence in this case; and coupling it with the admissions of Studd originally in Court, he trusted that the same might be considered by the Jury, as amounting to a reasonable legal proof of the crime charged against him.—He was sorry however to remark, that some irregularity had taken place in the Magistrate's binding over the three Prisoners together indiscriminately, to take their trials at Batavia, thereby depriving the Public of the Evidence that in the first instance enabled the Magistrate to take up Studd, who appeared to be the Party immediately implicated as the Principal; whereas he humbly submitted that the two men, *Fernando* and *Dacosta*, who had given information of the matter at Samarang, and who were the mere instruments of the former, acting by his order in a secondary capacity, ought to have been taken as witnesses against the other; more particularly as a clause of the act, (which he adverted to) specially provided that if any Petty Officer or Servant, &c. (in which situations they were serving on board the Troubridge) should inform against, before a Magistrate, or give Evidence upon the trial, of any Captain, Mate, Surgeon or Supracargo, of any vessel, having any persons as slaves or for the purpose of being sold as such, contrary to that act, should be exempt from the Pains and Penalties stated in it.—Under these circumstances he was obliged to submit to the Court, in conformity with the practice of British Courts, (there being no legal Evidence whatever against the two Prisoners *Fernando* and *Dacosta*) whether considering them as accomplices of Studd in the first degree and guilty of an act of Felony, or only culpable in an inferior degree as Petty Officer and Servant respectively, within the meaning of the Clause in question, that the Jury should be directed, first to give their verdict against those two Prisoners, who might afterwards be admitted as *King's Evidences* to complete the Proofs (such as they were) already given against Studd—and the doing so, he contended, was a discretionary power, incident to the adminstration of effectual Justice, supposed to exist in every tribunal.

The President observed that as the three Prisoners appeared to have been in the same predicament, and were charged as having been implicated with Studd in such a manner, as if proved, would render them liable to be convicted of felony, and to be punished as such, under the act of Parliament, as his aiders and assistants, and as they were all now together standing their trials for the same offence before the Court, and comprehended under the same act of accusation on which the trial had originally commenced, equal Justice was due to all—and therefore that the separating the two Prisoners from the other, thereby granting them a special and preferable indulgence, was not possible; but the case must stand its fate, and the Jury would determine on the Prisoners guilt or innocence according to the Evidence.—It appeared to him that the Clause quoted by the Adjunct Fiscal was applicable only to persons of the description mentioned in it, voluntarily giving information before a Magistrate, which was not the case in this instance, as the two Prisoners had been apprehended by him, previous to their making the disclosure which led to the present prosecution.

The case having been closed, the President, in a suitable and energetic speech, charged the Jury at length, upon the several points of the case, and of the solemn duty which they had to perform.—He began by observing, that after the exposition already made on the side of the Public Prosecutor, as to the nature of the Act of Parliament on which the Prosecution had been founded, and of the crime with which the Prisoners stood charged, it was unnecessary for him to enter into any further elucidation of those subjects; but he begged particularly to draw the attention of the Jury to the special form of proceeding which had been observed in the present case.—The Prisoners had, by their plea in the first instance, acknowledged the facts adduced against them, but at the same time denied, that they were *criminally guilty*; which plea, as a point of Law, having been discussed between them and the Public Prosecutor, had been overruled by the Court. In consequence of this, and pursuant to the 33d Article of the Regulations in force in this Island, the Prisoners had a right to stand their trials in the same manner, as if from the beginning, they had answered *Not Guilty*. That this general plea of *Not Guilty*, in a legal sense, imported a denial as well of the fact as of its criminality; and under the existing Laws and Regulations, therefore, they had a right to expect a verdict would be returned, founded merely on the legal proof actually brought forward on the part of the Prosecution. He felt it his duty consequently to tell the Jury, that in the consideration which they would give to the case, no regard should be paid to the former admissions of the Prisoners, the lenient and humane intentions of the Criminal Regulations not suffering any judgment to rest, clouded with an uncertainty as to what causes or impressions might induce a Prisoner to admit a fact charged against him, of the innocence of which he had a full persuasion in his own mind. It became the duty of the Jury, therefore, chiefly to apply their attention to the legal force and effect of the evidence before them; upon which he should observe, that the Deposition of Captain *Humphreys* afforded no very material proof against the Prisoners. He stated on his examination, that two girls were brought on board his ship at Sambas without any intention of selling them as slaves, (as appeared to him), and he considered them as Camp Followers; but he could not even speak to the identity of the girl in question (*Mina*) when shewn him in Court, as being one of the two he alluded to—That the Evidence of the only other witness produced on the part of the Prosecution, *Mina* herself, was very defective indeed, no means of persuasion having succeeded to induce her either to acknowledge the persons of the Prisoners, or to give any sort of account whatever of the transaction,—so that the only remaining proof against one of the Prisoners (*Studd*) was the Certificate exhibited in Court, to which his signature and handwriting was proved by Captain *Humphreys*, and admitted by himself; in which however the name of no particular individual was mentioned, but only that a slave girl in charge of the bearer was authorized by him to be offered for sale to any person who might wish to purchase her.—Even this Certificate afforded no proof as to the identity of the person exhibited in Court as the one alluded to, and it was possible that another slave girl, not imported into this Island under the prohibition of the Act of Parliament, might have been the person who is stated to have been offered for sale by his orders. He must however leave it to the Jury, to make the strict adherence to the established mode of proceeding in criminal cases, which he had before explained, consistent with the conscientious conviction which they might have of the facts.—As to the Plea of Ignorance, he admitted that it could not avail a Prisoner, as a legal excuse in a criminal case; but under all the circumstances, considering the minor age of the Prisoner *Studd*, the appearance of innocence, as to his former general conduct, his short stay on this Island, and the impression (under which he might have acted) that the Dutch Laws were still in force here to their full extent as before, as well as the thorough abolition of the former usage in regard to slaves which had till lately prevailed, he stated that it was possible for him to have formed an incorrect opinion as to the present Laws on that subject. He concluded by observing, that the result of this trial, even if the Prisoners should be acquitted, would at all events be productive of beneficial effects in giving publicity to the Laws, and shew the necessity of due obedience being paid thereto in this Colony.

The Jury retired, and after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of *not guilty*; upon which the Prisoners were discharged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Oct. 1.—Ship John and Margaret, W. Snoball, from Tagal 28th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.—Passengers, Mrs. Flint and Captain Flint.

Same day.—Arab brig Herat, Sch Awal, from Sourabaya 11th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.

Sept. 2.—Brig Hendrik, Dulkin, from Samarang 25th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.

Same day—H. C. Gun-boat No. 1, S. Stout, from a Cruize.

Same day—Brig Little Mary, Woods, from Malacca.

Do.—Ship Hope Hersteld, Holmberg, from Sourabaya 25th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.

Do.—Arab ship Mahabar, Said Alloe, from Grissie 16th Sept.—Cargo, Rice.

Sept. 3.—Schooner Tyger, P. Meeuse, from Samarang.—Cargo, Rice.—Passengers, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Ramsay, 3d B. V. B. and Mr. Nothin.

DEPARTURES.] Oct. 1.—Schooner Flying Dragoon, J. Lewensky, for Samarang.

Do. 2.—Brig Greyhound, C. H. Bean, for do.

Do. 3.—Brig L'Emilie, Pieterse, for Sourabaya.

Same day,—Arab brig Selayher, Said Abo Bakar, for Minto.

Do. 4.—H. M. Sloop Hecate, Capt. J. Drury, on a cruize.

Same day,—H. C. C. Aurora, Capt. D. Macdonald, do.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 1, S. Stout, do.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Volage—H. C. ship Malabar—do. do. Lord Eldon—do. do. William Pitt—ship Argo—do. Troubridge—do. John and Margaret — do. Volunteer — do. General Brown—do. Anns—do. Colonel Gillespie—do. Hoop Hersteld—brig Minerva—do. Olivia—do. Zeepaard—do. Johanna—do. Hendrik—do. Little Mary—schooner Tyger—Arab ship Pallolyar—do. do. Pattalgar—do. do. Mahabar—do. brig Harat.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. P. C. Weykert.

On the 4th instant, a Child of Mr. J. G. Matthé.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

Asiatic Mirror, May 26.

Last Friday morning, a dead body, wrapped in white cloth, was observed lying on the timbers in Mr. Blackmore's Yard at Howrah, where it had been left by the tide. Suspicions arising that the deceased had been murdered, the body was examined. It proved to be that of a male Hindoo, the hands brought forward and tied in front of the body; with two earthen water jars, common culshies, made fast to the corpse; the throat was cut, and the lower jaw fractured. The Darogah and other Officers of Justice being brought to the spot, the body was subjected to further examination, the result of which left little doubt, that the deceased had been murdered and thrown into the river, with precautions intended to prevent its rising to the surface. The deceased appeared to have been about 30 years of age, of middle stature. The body remained exposed to public inspection for some days at Mr. Blackmore's Yard; but no circumstances have arisen to assist in tracing the family or connections of the deceased, or to lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the supposed murder.

The annexed account of a Day's Field Sport, displays more boldness than is usually found in the Tyger, an animal more remarkable for combinations of cunning and cruelty, than daring or active courage.

KHYRAGHUR, *April* 24.

"Yesterday morning while riding (a party of four) from Dulrajpoor to Khyraghur, we were accosted, about 7 miles from the latter, by a Gwala, who threw himself at the horses feet, earnestly entreating that we would destroy an enormous tyger, that had fixed his abode in the adjoining grass jungle, and for some time past, had been the terror of the neighbourhood; adding, that he subsisted al-

(*Continued after the Poetry*)

THE IMPRISONED HUNTSMAN.

From Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

My hawk is tir'd of perch and hood,
My idle greyhound loathers his food,
My horse is weary of his stall,
And I am sick of captive thrall.
I wish I were as I have been,
Hunting the hart in forests green,
With bended bow and blood-hound free,
For that's the life is meet for me.

I hate to learn the ebb of time,
From you dull steeple's drowsy chime,
Or mark it as the sun beams crawl,
Inch after inch along the wall;
The lark was wont my matins ring,
The sable rook my vespers sing;
These towers, although a king's they be,
Have not a hall of joy for me.

No more at dawning morn I rise,
And sun myself in Ellen's eyes,
Drive the fleet deer the forest through,
And homeward wend with evening dew;
A blithesome welcome blithely meet,
And lay my trophies at her feet,
While fled the eve on wings of glee,
That life is lost to love and me.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

most entirely on human victims, and that on the preceding day, he killed a Bunjarrie, who had ventured on the border of the jungle, to collect his stray cattle. The Gwala pointed out the spot in which the tyger nestled; but having no fire arms or other suitable weapons with us, and the baggage elephants being some miles in the rear, we were at a loss how to act. After a short deliberation, two of our party rode on the tents, while the third and myself, hopeful of sport, and moved by the entreaties of the Gwala, determined to remain on the ground. Accordingly, we sat down under a tree, and had not waited long before a palanquin belonging to one of the party came up —in which we found a canister of gun-powder, and an old single barrel rifle, with five balls in the chamber. In a few minutes afterwards we were joined by two sepoys with their musquets, but without ammunition; and a bearer, with a double-barrel gun and ten balls. We now prepared 15 cartridges, being the number of our balls, and were proceeding to the attack, when four of the baggage elephants came in sight, on one of which was mounted an old ricketty chair howdah.

"As soon as the elephants joined us, my companion and I mounted, and taking our places, made ourselves fast to the howdah with ropes. Thus equipped, we entered the jungle and soon caught sight of three Jhonnies,* creeping at some little distance before us. We continued to move forward, but our advance was quickly and unexpectedly interrupted by a most furious head charge from one of the tygers; and the elephant on which we sat, being greatly alarmed by the assault, got clear of the jungle in the twinkling of an eye. On this, we shifted the howdah to another elephant and re-entering the jungle, immediately started a Jhonny, and were preparing to give him our fire, when our attention was suddenly drawn off by a furious charge on the flank; and in a moment afterward we had the pleasure to see the monster sticking to the pad, his head being within the howdah in which we sat. By a most fortunate chance, my friend finding that the ropes which tied him to the howdah cramped his movements, had disengaged himself on his second entrance to the jungle, otherwise he must inevitably have been torn to pieces; as it was, he had a narrow escape and scrambled off with all haste, and with the loss of his hat and rifle. The struggles of the tyger and of the elephant, the former to retain his position, the latter to shake off the assailant, soon brought the howdah from the perpendicular to a horizontal line, when the iron chain and rope which bound it to the elephant, giving way, our situation became seriously alarming; but the tyger fatigued with swinging to and fro, quitted his hold and made off; and the elephant instantly took to her heels, but did not run far before she was brought up. Finding this elephant, on making another attempt, rather shy, owing to a severe wound she had received in the late rencontre, and having only two cartridges left, the others having been lost in the scuffle, we thought it prudent to suspend operations 'till further assistance should arrive from camp, whither we had dispatched a messenger with an account of our discomfiture.

"In the course of a couple of hours our two former companions who had left us in the morning, rejoined us with our guns and elephants. Thus reinforced, we returned to the scene of action, and prepared for the recommencement of our operations. A strong rope was made fast to two elephants; two of our party mounted on elephants, followed, while of the other two one was on each flank. We had advanced in this order but a few yards, when our old friend renewed his attack; in an instant he was fixed on one of the elephants, and his spring was such that his head came in contact with the side of the howdah. In another second, our friend G—— received his salute, from the head of the elephant he rode; and from the rapidity of his movements and the thickness of the grass, it was nearly impossible to direct a shot at him; in addition to which, the heighth of his springs, with the fierceness and suddenness of his attacks, had much alarmed both elephants and mahouts; it was therefore determined to try *unars*; and we formed, at the same time, into close line: but Johnny was not to be intimidated by the former; and the latter measure was rendered ineffectual, by his turning our flank, and charging the end elephant, on whose shoulder he sprang, and wounded her severely, in the neck, shoulder, and head. The mahout had here a narrow escape, his stirrup rope being nearly bitten in two. On the tyger retiring from this attack, I fixed my eye on the spot to which he retreated; and, by a lucky throw of an *unar*, brought him out to a head charge. He made directly for the elephants, on one of which he sprang with the utmost ferocity, wounding both the driver and elephant, the former severely in the leg. This proved the closing scene of Johnny's vigorous, and hitherto victorous struggle. The jungle having caught fire from the sparks of the *unars*, became more open, and enabled us to fire with precision; and a shot which he received in this charge, and several others in his retreat, laid him in the dust; but not before he had so astonished R——'s elephant, that she made off with all speed towards a tope, and R—— apprehensive of greater danger, opened the door of the howdah, and leaped upon the ground, with no other injury than a hearty shaking. The mahout soon afterward brought her up; and her rider re-mounting, joined us in time to be present at the death of a second Johnny, but who shewed little or no sport.

"We now bent out way homewards; and reaching our encampment at 7 o'clock, sat down to dinner with appetites exquisitely sharpened by the fasting and fatigues of the day."

* Cant name for Royal Tyger

Asiatic Mirror, July 7.

It appears by late private advices from Persia, that the agents and emissaries in the French interest had, at an earlier part of the season, fully succeeded in imposing on the credulity of the Persians, with regard to the state of affairs in Russia. When Bonaparte found it impossible to remain at Moscow, and began his disastrous retreat for Wilna, the French agents represented, that the former population of the capital, who fled on the approach of the French army, availing themselves of the clemency of the Emperor, had returned to their several occupations, that they had chearfully taken the oaths of allegiance to the Great Napoleon, and that good order and abundance again prevailed at Moscow; while the French army, with Napoleon at its head, had marched against St. Petersburg to give the *coup de grace* to the last remnant of Russian power. These statements were circulated with such confidence and success; and the real accounts being at the same time either suppressed or intercepted, the belief of the overthrow of the Russian Monarchy, and of the complete triumph of the French, prevailed throughout all Persia. The effect of such impressions, under the existing political relations of Persia, may be easily conceived; but it would be obviously improper here particularly to revert to them; the more so, as the real state of affairs has been fully made known, and the French impositions exposed; and we can add, that at no period of Bonaparte's usurpation, has his influence in Persia, sunk to so low an ebb, as on the disclosure of the issue of his late expedition against Russia.

"*Koonch, June 18.*

"Colonel Williams's Battalion was expected to reach Mynpoorie yesterday;—and the five companies of the 23d Regiment now there, are to march as soon as relieved, for this place. On their arrival, the four companies of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, march from this station for Agra. Colonel Martindell came into Keitah a few days ago, having left Lieutenant Colonel Burrell in command of the force in Rewah.

"The heat of this season has been, and still continues, more oppressive than remembered for many years past. This part of the Country is suffering from the long continued drought, and if we have not an early fall of rain, all our cattle must perish. Not a blade of grass is to be seen for some miles round this place:—grain has risen to a most extravagant price; and the poor suffer in the extreme."

We are concerned to state, that accounts corresponding with the above, are received from other parts of the Country. Subjoined is an extract from Cawnpore, dated 28th June:—

"The inclemency of the present season is, I believe, without example in this quarter of India. We are still without rain, and the appearance of the weather, with the prevalence of strong Easterly winds, give but little hope of an immediate change. Several of our Europeans have been carried off by sudden attacks of illness, not exceeding three or four hours duration. The day before yesterday, the 67th Foot, lost 5 men in the course of 24 hours. The mortality among the natives is also unusually great; and even the cattle in the fields have dropped down dead, in several instances, without any appearance of previous illness.

"His Excellency the Commander in Chief, proposes to leave this Station, on his return to the Presidency, on the 1st or 2d proximo; but this I conclude to be a conditional proposition, and that His Excellency will not depart until we have a decided change in the state of the weather."

Letters of the 26th ultimo, from Purtaubghur, notify the death of Lieutenant Alexander Guinand, Commanding the Artillery at that Station, most sincerely regretted as a valuable Officer and worthy man. The sensation occasioned by this melancholy event is heightened by the sudden and unexpected manner of its occurrence. Lieut. Guinand arose on the morning of the day of his death in perfect health, and expired at noon.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last the Sessions closed. The following are the sentences passed on the prisoners, who were found guilty:—

Ambrose Victory, for stealing a Buggy, *Ramlochun Soor*, and *Ramchurn Soor* for stealing Pearls at the Government House; and *Golaum Hossein* for stealing Shawls, to be severally transported to Prince of Wales Island for the term of seven years.

Oddit Churn Dutt, for a rape, received sentence of death; but it was intimated to the Prisoner that the sentence would not be carried into execution.

Captain Black for sending a Challenge, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 200 rupees to the King.

Ramchurn Dutt and *Rychurn* for two assaults, under circumstances of great aggravation, to be imprisoned two years for one, and one year for the other.

From the Madras Govt. Gazette.

G. O. By the Commander in Chief.

March 6, 1813.

In issuing his last Orders to the Army on this Establishment, the Commander in Chief is called on, by the most powerful motives, to assure them of the satisfaction that has been afforded him, by their uniform good Conduct, and improved state of discipline.— When he had the Honor to assume the Command, he confidently expected from them, the habits and the virtues of Soldiers;—That expectation has been fully realized.—He can with truth assert, that their spirited and chearful co-operation, has given a facility to the execution of his various official duties, not only extremely gratifying at the moment, but the recollection of which, must be a source of pride and of comfort to him, the remainder of his life.

It is some consolation in parting from them to reflect, that they will be Commanded by an Officer, whose birth and distinguished services, eminently qualify him for the important trust, and authorize an expectation of a continuance of the same chearful and prompt obedience, which the Commander in Chief has experienced, and which must ever ensure to them, the respect of their enemies and the gratitude of their Country.

The Commander in Chief feels it particularly incumbent on him, to assure the Native Troops, that he has the firmest confidence in their attachment to the Government, to their Officers, & their Colours—They are sensible, that in attention to their Religions and Customs, in an honorable and liberal maintenance, and in a provision for their old age, no Service equals the one they have voluntarily embraced—They must be gratified, at being chosen to protect their Countrymen, happily placed under the mild and beneficent rule of the Company's Government.—They must see with pleasure, the good consequences that are daily resulting in the prosperity of the Country, from the security afforded by wise and equal laws, both to persons and to property.—To their European Officers, they will look up with attachment, veneration, and respect, and they in their turn, as they value the honor of the British Arms, the dearest interests of their Country, and the happiness of the Troops entrusted to their controul, will pay every attention to the Native Officers and Men, will treat the former with the respect due to their distinguished situations, and the latter with the kindness and forbearance, which their fidelity to the State, and chearful discharge of their duty, so forcibly require.

March 8, 1813.

Lieutenant General Abercromby is fully sensible of the honour which has been conferred upon him, in having been appointed to Command the Madras Army; and although he could not, under any circumstances, have entered upon the discharge of the important and responsible duties of that situation free from anxiety; he feels that he labours under particular disadvantages, in succeeding to the able and eminently distinguished Officer who has closed the period of a Command, that has been marked by Brilliant National success and has been attended with solid and lasting benefits to the Army on this Establishment.

Lieutenant General Abercomby, without making any general professions, will not hesitate to declare, that his unremitting efforts will be directed to the attainment of every object that may tend to promote the honor and true Interests of the Army at large, and that it will be a gratifying part of his duty to attend to the services and merits of Individuals.

In expressing these Sentiments he places the utmost reliance on the Military Character and Reputation of the Coast Army, and feels every Confidence, that it's conduct will continue to be regulated by those principles, which have entitled it to the public approbation of their late Commander in Chief, and who was so eminently qualified to estimate the Merits of an Army.

(Signed) *T. H. S. CONWAY,*
Adjutant General of the Army.

Prince of Wales Island Gazette, July 24, 1813.

We feel ourselves much favored by the communication of a friend, who has enabled us to give the following interesting intelligence from St. Helena, to the Public:—

His Majesty's frigates Horatio, Lord G. Stuart, Captain, and Sir Francis Drake, —— Peche, Esq. Captain, had arrived, and were to convey the undermentioned ships to England.

H. M. Ships Horatio and Sir Francis Drake, sailed from St. Helena, for England, on the 13th March, with the

HONORABLE COMPANY'S SHIPS

Dover Castle,	Tigris,
Asia,	Lady Castlereagh,
Bengal,	Earl St. Vincent,
Astell,	Prince Regent,
Regent,	Walthamstow, and
Sir Wm. Bensley,	Surry.

COUNTRY SHIPS

Fort William,	General Graham,
Java,	Guildford, and
Gambier,	Sir W. Burroughs.

THE H. C. SHIPS

Neptune,	Arniston,
Royal Charlotte,	Elphinstone,
Glatton,	Cirencister,
Cabalva,	Coutts,
Bombay,	Marquis Huntley,
Alnwick Castle,	and Wexford

arrived from China on the 28th March, under convoy of H. M. Ship Cornelia, and were to sail for England, on the 3d April, under convoy of H. M. Ship Theseus, 74, and Cornelia frigate, together with the extra ships Chapman, Larkins, and Sovereign.

H. M. ship Niemen, Captain Pym, was to return from the Cape by the 1st May, to convoy home the remaining ships of the season.

Walter Farquhar, Esq. brother to His Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius, who accompanied his Lady from Bengal, then under severe indisposition, with the view of proceeding to Europe, on board the Astel, died at sea, only a few days previous to the arrival of that ship at St. Helena.—The health of his lady was prior to that event, perfectly restored.

Every article of provision at St. Helena, bore an unusual high price:—five shillings for a Chicken that would scarcely weigh down that sum, and six-pence for an egg.

July 31.

On Thursday, the Hon. Company's ships General Harris, Charles Grant, Perseverance, Marquis Camden, Marquis of Ely, Ceres, and Herefordshire, and chartered ship Minerva, under convoy of H. M. ship Owen Glendour, proceeded on to China.

August 14.

On Monday the Hon. Company's Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain John Craig, arrived from the eastward, with the Officers and men of H. M. 14th regiment, from the expedition against Sambas—Lieut. Col. Watson, commanding, landed under the salute due to his rank.

We are extremely sorry to state, that the health of the Officers and Men of H. M. 14th Regiment is much impaired by the climate, and arduous Service they have encountered on the above expedition;—and sincerely wish that the salubrious air of our little Isle, may speedily restore them to their wonted vigour and pristine hilarity.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 6th June, at Kelso, by William Bennet, Esq. Acting Chaplain, Mr. John Fritz, to Miss. Eleanor Robinson, Second daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Military Service.

DEATHS.

At Penang, on the 17th June, A. Cornabe, Esq. formerly Governor of the Dutch Settlement of Amboyna, aged 76 years.

On Sunday, the 25th July, at *Tullosamaway*, on the Pedier Coast, after a severe and painful illness of many months, which he bore with exemplary patience, fortitude, and resignation, Thomas McGee, Esq. late of this Island, deeply and deservedly lamented by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him.

His premature death will be deplored, and his memory long revered by those, who by an intimate knowledge of him, had an opportunity of appreciating the many amiable qualities of his heart and disposition.

BATAVIA:

Printed By A. H. Hubbard,

AT THE

Honorable Company's Printing Office,

MOLENVLIET.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1813.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

No. XL.

ART. V. *Account of Ireland, Statistical and Political.* By Edward Wakefield. 2d Vol. 4to London. Longman and Co. 1812.

Mr. Wakefield, the collector of the information contained in the large volumes before us, appears to be a sensible, industrious, liberal minded and well-informed man, whose attention has been chiefly directed towards those details which of late years have been thrown together under the newly naturalized, and not very exactly defined names of Statistics. His chief failing is a desire to make a shew of reading, and to give an unnecessary air of science and system to the collection of a traveller. An account of the Irish climate does not require twenty references to Roman historians and poets, to prove that Burgundy and the Crimea are now warmer than they were in the time of Pliny and Ovid. Nor is it in the least illustrated by panegyrics on the delightful climate of Chili, or by a description of the Monsoons, which prevail at different seasons on the opposite coasts of the Indian Peninsula. Faults which so needlessly add to the size of an immense book, are not unimportant. His manner is that of the Tours of Arthur Young—lively, dogmatical and disorderly. We are not disposed to dispute the merits of that restless, rambling, meddling, bustling adventurer in Economics, who by his ardent spirit and unwearied labour, and perhaps even by his bold blunders, has for forty years usefully contributed to give a wholesome activity and a rational direction to the public understanding. But our author, a vehement admirer, ventures to compare one of Mr. Young's ablest books, now however pretty generally forgotten, called Political Arithmetic, to the Wealth of Nations; which waving the disputed questions respecting its absolute originality, or uniform correctness, may assuredly be pronounced to be the most important philosophical work, without the limits of the exact Sciences, produced in the British dominions, since the Essay on Human Understanding.

But we should be ashamed to waste our time in literary criticism on an account of Ireland, the result of long and laborious personal examination, published at a moment when that country is the great hinge, on which the whole of our domestic policy turns, and when the speedy as well as general prevalence of right opinions concerning it may materially affect the safety of the Empire. Whoever at such a moment could measure his attention to this work by its literary merit, must have lost every thing masculine in his understanding, by the process which refined his taste.

But though literary animadversion would be frivolous, and misplaced, it seems reasonable to introduce a statement of facts, by such an account of the previous opinions, connexions and attachments of the writer, as he has himself supplied, in order that we may see where he may have been followed, and where he must have conquered his prejudices, and consequently where the most unlimited credit is due to his testimony.

His general politics are those of a warm Antijacobin and Antigallican,—a strong, though not undistinguishing admirer of Mr. Pitt's first administration. He was induced to engage in this survey, by the Right Hon'ble John Foster, long regarded as the chief of the Anticatholic party; a person much distinguished for decision of character, and dexterity in political management,—the two public virtues most easily acquired on the ministerial benches of the Irish House of Commons; and, whom Mr. Burke was accustomed to characterize as the ablest man of Ireland,—with the addition of another epithet not equivalent in signification to the best. His connexion with that gentleman was so intimate, and so generally known, that he was sometimes suspected of being an emissary of government; and he thought it necessary, for the preservation of his independence, expressly to stipulate with Mr. Foster, for permission to receive assistance from the Duke of Bedford and Lord Darnley. He was consulted by Mr. Pitt, and confidentially employed by the late Lord Melville, of whom he speaks in language which will be generally thought somewhat extravagant; though we are far from denying to that nobleman, strong and serviceable talents for office, and for Parliament, as well as many of those more valuable qualities which command attachment. "I do not hesitate to say, that he was among *the greatest of modern Statesmen*; and I am fully convinced, that it was *the superiority of his too comprehensive genius*, too active to be confined to one pursuit, which led him to neglect the details of office, and involved him in the trouble and disgrace of an impeachment.'

It must not be thought that Mr. Wakefield has yielded to these prepossessions. He certainly has manfully refined them. He has proved the sincerity of his resolution to be impartial. Very few books bear stronger marks of the candour and probity of the writer. But the evidence of a respectable witness, when it is at variance with the wishes and interests of patrons whom he thus highly reveres, must be allowed to be of the most unsuspected and conclusive kind.

On that part of the work which relates to soil, climate, manufactures, commerce, rural economy, landed property &c. it is not our intention at present to say much. Evils in these departments can only be remedied, or even well understood on the spot; and we leave these important subjects to the serious considerations of the small but (as we learn with pleasure from this book) increasing body of enlightened landholders and cultivators in Ireland.

Political evils are the source from which all other remediable evils in the condition of Ireland have flowed. The industry of man cannot prosper, and the bounty of nature cannot be enjoyed, till the sources of pestilence are dried up. To the political part of the work, therefore, we shall direct our attention; persuaded that we serve the husbandman more extensively by contributing to cut down the forest, and to drain the marsh, which give him a livid countenance and a feeble arm, than by laying before him the best precepts, and the most beautiful models of improved agriculture.

The political state of Ireland shall be given in the very words of the eye-witness, at the expence of some prolixity, and with a certainty that such unusual extent of quotation may be thought tiresome by fastidious readers. To novelty it makes no pretensions: If it did, there might be some hope of its inaccuracy. Unfortunately it is the same which has been a hundred times repeated, and which exactly coincides with the testimony of every respectable writer of that country. But though one statement be sufficient to convey information, a thousand may be necessary for still more momentous purposes. Important truths may be repeated till attention be excited—till justice be awakened—or, if that be impossible, till salutary alarm be roused.

'A respectable writer of that country fairly acknowledges, "that the Irish peasant does not much excel the savage in just notions of liberty, or in due respect for the laws and civil institutions of men." vol. I. p. 295.

What produces this desperate character?—Let us hear the answer in the following account of their desperate circumstances.

'Now, will any one who has attentively perused the above account of Russia say, that the situation of many of the Irish peasants is much superior to that of the Russian boor? The latter, indeed, is the property of the person on whose estate he resides; but provided he pays his *obrok*, he may go where he pleases to procure employment, and what he saves over and above that sum, he may appropriate to whatever purpose he thinks proper. Or he is allowed a certain portion of land, for the support of himself and his family, and in return, he either pays the *obrok* with personal services, or the latter only; and in this he seems to be exactly on a level with the Irish slave. The terms I have used may offend some delicate ears, but to call the former *tenant*, would be a perversion of terms—to name the latter *landlord*, would be a prostitution of language. Does it not excite the flush of shame in the cheek of an Irishman, to hear that the internal economy of Ireland in respect to agriculture is very little different from that adopted under the most despotic government in Europe?' vol. I. p. 510.

From this general description there are many exceptions, which the generality of the evil renders most honourable to the benevolent and enlightened proprietors whose land exhibits them. But one is so striking, that, for the sake of example as well as of justice, we must extract the author's account of it.

'The immense tract of land belonging to Eard Fitzwilliam forms the largest estate in the county of Wicklow; and though his Lordship is an absentee, his estate, without exception, is the best cultivated of all those I have seen in Ireland. The peculiarly flourishing state in which it appears, has been ascribed to various causes—the talents and integrity of those to whose management it is entrusted—the opulence of the tenantry, *who, for the purpose of commanding votes, were formerly all Protestants*—the renewal of leases to the old tenants in preference to others—and the size of the farms, which are in general of considerable extent. But it is not improbable that this beneficial result has been the effect of all these causes combined. Where unbounded confidence prevails between the landlord and agent, and between the agent and tenant, industry will be excited on the one hand, and encouraged on the other; improvement will advance with a steady pace; and the mutual benefits which arise from a system founded in justice and liberality, will tend to cement the bonds of friendship between two classes of society, whose interests are undoubtedly the same. But whatever may be the cause, the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam in this county, exhibits an appearance that would do honour to any part of Europe; and though I am not inclined to be lavish of compliments, I will not hesitate to say, when I consider the situation of his Lordship's Wicklow tenants, that he appears to me to take justice as the guide of his conduct,—and to that chiefly I ascribe the admirable state of his property in Ireland. Can he who loves his country, and honours humanity, forbear from exclaiming to many a thoughtless landlord, "Go thou, and do likewise!"' Vol I. p. 285.

It may be asked, whence this lawless character, this absence of all the enjoyments, and of all the habits of civilized life, among the people cultivating a soil as fertile as that of England, under a climate which is even milder—apparently ruled by the same system of laws and government which has rendered the inhabitants of Great Britain the happiest and the most moral people of the world? The answer will be very fully given by other parts of Mr. Wakefield's repository. It is that real inequality which renders the letter of equal laws mockery. The Catholics of Ireland appear from Mr. Wakefield's calculations to be about six-sevenths of the whole population. They are the original inhabitants, the ancient proprietors, and they speak the national language. The remaining seventh have every mark that can keep up the appearance of a foreign colony. As long as the penal laws excluded the Irish from the common rights enjoyed in the most despotic countries, it would be absurd to give any other reason for their wretchedness and depravity, but the want of that sense of security, that long experience of protection from law, and confidence in the administration of justice, which distinguish an English farmer from a Lithuanian boor. But since the repeal of many of these laws, it is natural to inquire, what practical and sensible change has convinced the unfortunate Irish, that the alteration in the words of the statutes is more than illusion?

Catholics, *i. e.* Irishmen, may now be appointed, as every body knows, to inferior military stations, and they may sit on grand juries—Such is the law. But what is the fact—and how are the Irish to discover their real and substantial equality in this respect to the English colony?

Of about nine hundred grand jurors in Ireland, there are usually about eighty Catholics, or, on an average, about two to each grand jury. In the city of Waterford, where the Catholics are ten times the number of the Protestants, no Catholic is summoned on the grand jury. In the counties of Wexford and Wicklow, where the Catholics are ten to one, there is not one Catholic commissioned officer in the militia. For the information of those who consider the letter of the law as all sufficient, and the character of the men who execute it as insignificant, we extract the following important and characteristic statement relating to the county of Tipperary.

'Here are some large estates belonging to Catholics; and during the Duke of Bedford's administration, seven gentlemen of that persuasion were called on the grand jury. But when I was there in 1808 and 1809, not one was called, the nomination of the Sheriff being always an affair of party.' II. p. 622.

The sentiments of the Protestants, who possess this monopoly of power, respecting the Catholics, are represented in the following passage.

'The word Papist or Catholic carries as much contempt along with it, as if a beast were designated by the term. When the comfort or the interest of the Catholic are under consideration, he must always give way: for, although he stands as erect before his Maker as does the Protestant, he is yet considered as an inferior animal, and thought unworthy of participating in the same enjoyments. But the prejudices of the Protestants are rather to be pitied than blamed; *if the laws have made such degrading distinctions, the ignorant part of the Protestants are in some measure authorized to entertain the same ideas* Although the Protestants are better educated than the Catholics, yet many of them are still ignorant enough to believe that their Catholic fellow subjects are the *helots* of the country, who ought to be retained in a state of political bondage.' II. p. 570.

After such a description of the sentiments of the ruling cast, who can wonder that the following should be a faithful picture of the feelings of the *helots*?

'Some persons assert that the Catholics are not degraded; but the circumstances which might be produced to prove the contrary, are too numerous and too striking, to admit of any doubt. Were a stranger passing through Essex, to announce at every village, that on a certain night, a party no matter of what religious persuasion, intended to spread desolation around them, by burning the houses, and massacreing all the inhabitants, such a threat would excite only a smile. In the year 1798, a rumour of this kind was spread in various parts of Ireland;—the people were threatened, that on a certain night, the Orangemen would burn their houses, and make a general massacre of the inhabitants. The story was believed, the people deserted their houses and fled to the bogs. This indeed was during the rebellion; but I am sorry to say, that I saw numbers lying out of doors in the neighbourhood of Ross, in the year 1809, in consequence of such a report being spread by a stranger; and I am convinced that at this moment, any one the least known, who might spread such alarm, would cause the Catholic inhabitants of whole districts to desert their homes. Is not this a proof, that the poor live in continual apprehension, and have no confidence in their own situation? They are haunted with the terror of persecution: they *feel that they are without protectors*; they are alive to the least alarm; and this must be the case, until they see the Aristocracy of their own faith participating equally with the Protestants in the political power of the country.' II. p. 568.

It is no wonder that the influence of such laws, and of such manners, acting and reacting upon each other, should be visible in every part of human life. We are told by Mr. Wakefield, that Protestants are observed to be the most skilful and industrious farmers. This is in other words to say, that the law takes away from the Catholics skill and industry, hope and pride. The helotism of the Catholic, which either breaks his spirit or excites his rage, in either case equally unnerves his arm, and devotes his fields to barrenness. Men are only just, when they are justly dealt with, and those who are looked down upon as slaves, must look up to their masters as tyrants. The sense of degradation, as well as that of insecurity, extinguishes industry, either by subduing the activity of the human mind, or by converting it into destructive fury.

Suppose a Catholic, in a law-suit, perhaps political, with a Protestant, to come before a jury composed as we have seen those of Ireland to be. Suppose him to have banished from his mind all those recollections of past times, which are so unfortunately calculated to fill it with animosity and distrust, would not all his new-born confidence vanish, when he learned, that the abhorrence and detestation entertained by Protestants against his religion was such, that the Protestant government had conferred the dignity of a Privy Councellor on the worst writer of his age, who had no other conciliable merit, but the hardidood to assert, that the form of Christianity professed for many ages by our own ancestors, as well as by all Christendom—still professed by the majority of the civilized world—the religion of Sir Thomas More, and of Fenelon, disqualified men from being members of civil society, by releasing them from the obligation of oaths, and of obedience to the laws? What would be his hope of impartiality, from a sect so infatuated by their hatred of his faith, as to patronize such assertions, and to disgrace themselves by such promotions?—Suppose the case to occur in the county of Tipperary:—most of our readers converstant in the sad history of Ireland, must recollect a High Sheriff of that county, who, for his lawless violences towards the Catholics, would have suffered the inadequate punishment of the ruin of his fortune, by the damages which the law had, or would have, awarded to the wretched sufferers, if he had not been wrested from the grasp of a just retribution by the act of indemnity. With what assurance of mind could a Catholic bring his case before such juries summoned by such a Sheriff?

But to proceed with Mr. Wakefield. We shall extract from him some passages relating to the causes and circumstances of the rebellion. Whether they be perfectly accurate, it is impossible for us to determine. But their general belief is at least an index to the temper and condition of the country. Proof has been offered of the truth of still more dreadful charges at the bar of Parliament; and the parties to such transactions who resist the solemn investigation of their own conduct, must be content to endure all the consequences of that natural presumption which they raise against themselves.

'The entry of one Lord Lieutenant, and the departure of the other were distinguished by very different sensations among the people. One was hailed as the presage of peace, the other passed along under the dark and sullen gloom of smothered resentment and remembered wrongs.—Lord Cambden left Dublin with as much ostentation as if he had been the saviour of the country; the Marquis

Cornwallis entered it with the modesty of a merciful mediator; his memory therefore will live in the faithful pages of history, while the names of many who have filled the same situation, will be execrated as often as they are mentioned.

'Lord Cambden arrived in Ireland at a time when the country enjoyed profound tranquillity; he left it in a state of the utmost alarm, confusion, and discontent.—During his Viceroyalty, a system of coercion had been established; and flogging, half hanging, burning, &c. the sure attendants upon despotism, were the measures resorted to in the delusive hope of producing tranquillity by terror.' II. p. 371.

'A scene ensued (at Wexford,) which, for the credit of humanity and for the honour of the country, ought to be expunged from the annals of British history. Whichever side obtained the superiority, cruelties were exercised, at the mention of which barbarians would shudder.

'If the people filled the barn at Scullabogue with victims, men, women and children promiscuously thrown together, whom they consumed in one general conflagration, the opposite party applied a lighted torch to the hospital at Enniscorthy, which was crowded with unresisting and wounded enemies, and consigned them to a similar fate. The destruction of these helpless wretches, by a death the most horrid that can be conceived, seemed to afford heartfelt gratification to the fiends who revelled in the blood of their fellow creatures. An author, who has employed his pen on the Irish rebellion, says "I have reason to think that not more fell in battle than were slain in cold blood. No quarter was given to prisoners. For one instance, fifty-four were shot in the little town of Dunlairin."

'The rebel in arms was less the object of pursuit, than the unsuspecting peasant who remained quiet in his cabin. To be seen, was the signal of death; the appearance of these poor wretches on the highway was a conviction; they were fired on and cut down without mercy, as if they had been beasts of prey. Many, therefore, were compelled to fly to the rebel camp for protection.' II. 366 67.

'It will be perceived,' says Mr. Wakefield, 'that my political principles do not accord with those of Mr. Plowden, and that the opinion which I have formed of the views of Mr. Pitt and the Marquis Cornwallis is directly opposite to his. But there are circumstances related by him which I cannot read without horror. In a little publication, he has detailed the trial of Mr. Arthur of Limerick, before a military tribunal, the tyranny of which exceeds any thing I ever read of in a Spanish Inquisition.' II. 366.

The following paragraph deserves the serious consideration of the reader. The feelings entertained by the higher classes of a people to the lower, are among the most important features of national character.

'In the month of June 1809, at the races at Carlow, I saw a poor man's cheek laid open by a stoke of a whip. He was standing in the midst of a crowd near the winning post; the inhuman wretch who inflicted the wound was a gentleman of some rank in the country. The unhappy sufferer was standing in his way; and, without requesting him to move, he struck him with less ceremony than an English country squire would strike a dog. *But what astonished me more even than the deed, and what shows the difference between English and Irish feeling was that not a murmur was heard nor hand raised in disapprobation;* but the surrounding spectators dispersed, running different ways, like slaves terrified at the rod of their despot: I observed to a gentleman with whom I was in company how different a feeling would have actuated the populace in England. There, no man who lifts his hand unjustly is sheltered by his rank. The bystanders are always ready to espouse the cause of the injured; and would themselves inflict summary punishment even on a nobleman who should violate the laws of his country by such an aggression. "What," replied my friend, "would a man there dare to strike his superior?"—"Yes," said I "and on his own estate and in the midst of his tenantry. But twenty magistrates of the county of Carlow are present. Will they not interpose?"—"Oh no," said he; "they will get into no quarrel with ———." The conversation dropped, and I never felt so proud of being an Englishman."' II. 773-74.

The pride of Mr. Wakefield ought to have been converted into an opposite feeling, if he had recollected that laws imposed by an English colony, and now supported by English influence, were the true source of the shocking outrage, & still more shocking patience which he had indignantly witnessed; and that even at this moment a powerful faction in England is contending to preserve the remnant of those laws, which keeps alive the spirit of tyranny and servitude with as much zeal as was displayed by their ancestors in extorting the Great Charter, of resisting the Armada. Ireland, we must say is not the country where an Englishman is best entitled to be proud of the name. Balancing the virtues and vices of nations, it is doubtless among the most honourable of national distinctions; and in almost every other region of the globe it may be avowed with pride.—But in Ireland its honours are yet to be earned.

The political sentiments of the Irish Catholics are a most serious subject of inquiry. Many of their advocates seem to think it necessary to represent them as the most loyal part of his Majesty's subjects. But we applaud the plainness with which Mr. Wakefield has spoken out in the following passages, which contain a more probable account of what a government has to apprehend from a people whom it proclaims to be unworthy of partaking the common rights of mankind.

'They (the Catholics) form by far the majority of the inhabitants of Ireland; and to ascertain their real disposition is a matter of the utmost importance, especially as different opinions are entertained on the subject. To judge from the resolutions of the Catholic aristocracy, we might be induced to believed that the Catholic populace are as loyal as any other class of men in the kingdom;—but I am convinced from the result of my observations, that on their attachment to Government no reliance can be placed: nor is this surprising: for the man who has nothing to fear from any change that might occur, cannot be supposed to be very anxious for the preservation of a system which does not permit him to enjoy even the pleasures of hope.

'There are facts which speak more clearly on this subject. The levy *en masse* was considered as the best and safest bulwark of England—yet it was not extended to Ireland. The supplementary militia was confined to England. The truth is, Government dare not put arms into the hands of the majority of the people, as they do in England.' II. p. 651.

'In Ireland the army is considered by the people as their determined and implacable enemy. Were the Corsican Tyrant landed in England with all his legions, they could not be viewed with more jealousy and rancorous hatred than the army is by the Irish.' II p. 364.

'The events (of the invasion of 1798) have no other connexion with the subject of this work, than as they show the temper and disposition of the people at that time; and I fear that the twelve years which have since elapsed have not effected a material change in their sentiments. I indeed entertain so doubtful an opinion of their loyalty, that I should dread to see their fidelity again put to the test by another invasion. On this subject, I had frequent conversations, and some only a few months before his death, with my late friend Dr. Law, Bishop of Elphin. Those who were fortunate enough to enjoy his Lordship's acquaintance will attest, that he was a man distinguished by superior acuteness and observation. As he resided constantly within the province, his opinions must be the more deserving of confidence. He stated to me, that he believed little dependence could be placed in the attachment of the people to the existing order of things. He intreated me to examine them attentively. The result of my inquiries confirmed the opinion of the Bishop. When I told them of the defeat of the French in Spain, the reply was, "Oh, that's only in the papers."' II. 380.

'The poorer Irish, notwithstanding their ignorance, are aware of the situation in which they are placed. They are perfectly acquainted with the nature of the barrack system, and the military government which is maintained to awe them into subjection. Their sentiments, though not openly avowed may be frequently collected from feelings which they are not always able to repress. I could perceive a general joy among them at the Walcheren expedition, and the measure of assisting in Spain; because they afforded a prospect that the troops would be withdraw from the country.' II. p. 825.

That the Catholics of Ireland are indifferent to their grievances, is one of those monstrous paradoxes which the zeal either of bigotry or of interest, sometimes emboldens politicians to hazard. On this subject, let us listen to our author, who, after so much time spent in exploring Ireland, and in conversing with all classes of her inhabitants, thus delivers the result of his observation.

'During two years I was in the habit of mixing with the Irish Catholics in every part of the country I associated with their clergy and laity, and lived in terms of friendship with some of the most respectable of them; and I can assert, that "emancipation," a term which few properly understood, was their first and general topic, and was always dwelt upon with a warmth of feeling which evinced its importance in their estimation. Interrogate any of the common orders, who have not an idea of the extent of their exclusion, and who would derive no immediate advantage from the success of the measure, and their reply is: "Oh sure! I am for my own people." This seemed to be the sole object to which their hopes were directed; and these hopes are sanguine. That the Catholics are not anxious for the agitation of the question, is an extravagant and absurd idea, and a strong proof of the dilemma to which their opponents are reduced." II. p. 661.

'At the Catholic meeting of the county of Dublin, held at Kilmainham in the year 1811, Col. O'Shea addressed the Chairman in the following words—'Having made in the Austrian army the campaigns against the common enemy, I found myself, at the late unfortunate struggle at Wagram, a Colonel commanding a regiment of 3000 men: a rank I still retain, with the advantage of being able to resume my military situation, should Austria again make common cause against the despotism of France; and there every employment, even the command of the army, is open to me, Catholic or Protestant; and such is our national reputation, that the Archduke Charles said to me, "Never was the army of Austria better officered, than when possessing so many Irish;" of whom, at one time, upwards of thirty were generals. How different my situation at home! Although of the oldest and most respectable families in the country, possessing fortune to back it, let my acquirements and talents be what they will, I am curbed in my pursuit. No confidence is to be placed in me—no command to be entrusted to me—because I am a Catholic.' II. 573.

One important feature in the picture of the Catholics will be supplied by the following passage. The loyalty of their gentry appears to be more certain than the discontent of their populace.

'As far as I can judge, the Catholic aristocracy evince no want of attachment to the general interest of the empire. Whatever opinions they may entertain of particular administrations, their love and respect for the constitution are unshaken; and although they dislike those laws which deprive them of equal rights, they do not entertain a thought hostile to the Government. Convinced that the happiness of Ireland depends on its connexion with Great Britain, they have no desire to see them disunited. As to the higher classes of the Irish Catholics, I shall quote the authority of a Right Honorable Friend of mine. * "I know, personally, many of the petitioners. Those of them whom I have the honour and pleasure to speak of from personal acquaintance, are as loyal men, as good subjects, and have acted with as much zeal and energy to uphold the state against the invader and against the rebel, as any individuals in the kingdom." II. 553.

'As an example of the loyalty of that respectable body, the conduct of the Earl of Fingal is noticed with just commendation. He took arms, during the rebellion, at the head of a volunteer corps, which distinguished itself at the hill of Tara.

'Killen Castle, the seat of this hospitable nobleman, was a place of general retreat to the well affected, and during that commotion afforded protection to the Protestant and to the Catholic. I can state from authority that the clergy of the Church of Ireland, as well as those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, performed divine service under the same roof, and at the same time, as long as danger existed, and while it was necessary to consider it as a sanctuary from the fury of the rebels. His Lordship's conduct has rendered him justly popular. He is at the head of the Roman Catholic interest, not only in this part of the country, but throughout all Ireland; and while he is venerated by those of his own persuasion, he is esteemed and respected by the Protestants.' II. 778.

It appears from Mr. Wakefield's statements, that fewer Chatholics enter the army and navy than is generally believed, and many fewer than might have been reasonably expected, from the numbers and peculiar circumstances of that body. The exact deficiency, he does not enable us to estimate. But whatever may be its extent, he is no doubt right in ascribing it to the political discontent caused by the Popery laws. Every Irishman kept back from the defence of the country, is one soldier sacrificed to intolerance. He seems embarrassed by an apparent inconsistency between two generally received and very certain principles—that a rich country only can keep up a great military force; and that a country like Ireland is the best nursery of recruits. But both these propositions are true; and the repugnance between them disappears on a very little consideration. The number of persons whom a community can maintain in a military, or in any other unproductive state, must bear a direct proportion to the produce of the national labour. As that labour is more ingenious, more skilful, and, above all, more aided by machinery, the number of soldiers may increase. A civilized and prosperous country alone can support great military establishments. The British Islands accordingly, including the army, navy, and militia, have more than a fortieth part of their population permanently under arms; a considerable larger proportion than Louis XIV. or Napoleon ever found it possible to support, and probably the largest deduction from industry that any country has for a long period been able to endure. But though a rich state only can maintain great standing armies, a poor country, with a redundant population, and consequently with an inadequate reward of labour, is that which will naturally afford the greatest number of recruits. In a prosperous country, indeed as long as every part of the national industry continues to flourish, recruiting is always extremely difficult. It is by the destruction of some branches of employment that war, in such a country, can supply herself with recruits. A relation may subsist between two parts of the same empire, similar to that which a subsidiary treaty creates between two allies, in which each contributes to the common cause that which they can most easily spare, the one money, and the other men. Such a relation has been generally supposed to subsist between England and Ireland. By such a connexion, England would receive the only benefit which she could d[…] from the unhappy situation of Ireland, […] Ireland would feel present relief to her […] urgent suffering,—while her progress […] better state would be rather accelerated […] retarded. For though a military life […] destructive of the highest industry, y[…] the idle and dissolute, it is a school […] order, obedience and sobriety, which are […] necessary preparation for habitual labour.

* Speech of the Right Hon. J. Forster, May 14, 1805.

As far, then, as the Popery laws dim[…] the Irish recruits, it may be truly said, […] they forcibly turn against the British gov[ern]ment that spirit which must otherwise h[…] been pointed against her enemies, and in[…]cept the only casual and transient be[…] which cociety could have received from […] turbulence and idleness of part of its memb[ers].

Every reader of the above extracts, […] already have observed a remarkable circ[um]stance in the present state of the laws. […] remaining disabilities chiefly relate to Pa[rlia]ment, and to the higher offices of the state […] the law. These are the natural objects of […] ambition of the nobility and gentry. T[…] are the persons directly affected by the disa[bil]ities now subsisting; so that, if exclusive […] were the remedy, instead of being the caus[e of] disaffection, the Irish code in its present […] would be chargeable with the absurdity o[f …]ting in all that part of the Catholic pop[ula]tion who may be discontented, and shuttin[g …] only the nobility and gentry, whose unsh[…] loyalty has stood the severest tests. O[ne of] the main objects of that ferocious code, i[n its] complete state, was to prevent the form[ation] of a Catholic aristocracy. 'Having t[…]' said Mr. Burke, 'converted the Catholics […] 'a populace, we ought not to have been sur[pris]'ed that they committed the excesses of a […] 'pulace.' The same spirit still hovers […] its ruins. Instead of favouring the grow[th of] a Catholic aristocracy, and supporting it[s as]cendancy by all the aids of political dig[nity] and privilege, and influence, we withhold f[rom] the loyal gentlemen all share of autho[rity,] and we do all in our power to level these […]tural magistrates and leaders of the Cath[olics] with the meanest and most mutinous of […] followers. But their influence, founde[d on] property, in the remembrance of the vir[tues] of their ancestors, and often in the experi[ence] of their own will, bid defiance to the host[ility] of our laws. In some shape it must e[…] These laws can only give it the worst w[…] the virtue of its possessors will suffer i[t to] assume. Instead of that mild and cons[…] ascendancy which would arise from distin[ction] and patronage, the Catholic gentry are d[riv]en, by exclusion, into the situation of de[ma]gogues, and obliged to pay that court to […] popular passions which is imposed by […] character.

Presuming Mr. Wakefield's statement t[o be] correct, that Irish Catholics are divided […] a discontented populace and a loyal gent[ry, it] is perfectly evident, that Government c[an] have only two objects of wise policy tow[ards] such a people. The first, to strengthen […] influence of the gentry over the popul[ace;] the second, to multiply the ties which […] the gentry to the Government and to […] English connexion, whether they be of […]terest, or affection, or pride. When the […]tholic gentry shall have required a share […] landed property proportioned to their we[…] —when honours shall be fairly bestowed u[pon] them—when they shall be exhibited to t[heir] fellow-religionists as the magistrates and […]isters of law—when they shall disting[uish] themselves in both Houses of Parliame[nt—] when they shall be seen on the bench […] justice—when the renown of one Cat[holic] Wellington shall restore the long-forgo[tten] feelings of patriotic pride and national e[…]tation to every cottage of a martial and […]thusiastic people; then the Catholic will […] obedient to their gentry, and the gentry […] attached to the Government—then will b[…] the career of Irish prosperity—and not […] then will the English connexion be sec[ure.] Unfortunately for the British Islands, […] period cannot be brought so near, by […] wisdom, as the bigots apprehend. But […] most evident that a rational conqueror w[…] instantly begin those measures which ten[d to] accelerate its approach, not as concessio[ns to] the Catholics, but as the means of sec[uring] and perpetuating his own power. […] should chuse to incorporate to his ra[nks a] defeated army, of whom the officers were […] affected, he would use all possible mea[ns to] strengthen the authority of these officers, […] to attach them more strongly to his cause.

Such was in substance the policy of E[liza]beth, when she almost compelled Irish C[hief]tains to submit to the imposition of En[glish] honours. The means of re-establishing […] natural order and discipline of Society in […]land, instead of being withheld from the […]ers of Catholic petitioners, ought to be […]posed on them if they were vanquished […]mies.

(To be continued.)

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